

**THE ACROPOLIS**

Scale: 1/10000

Published under the authority of the British Museum, London, 1892.

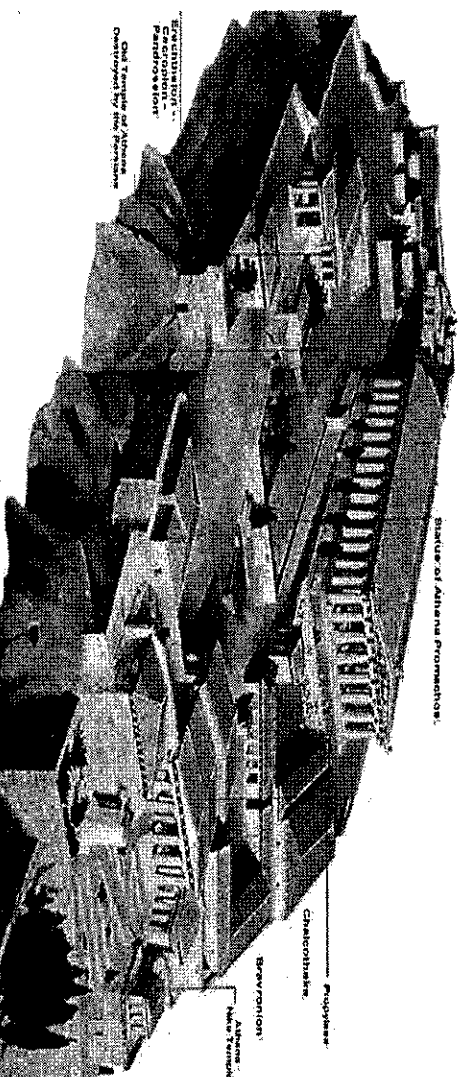
Printed by the British Museum, London.

**Legend:**

- 1. Fortification
- 2. Column
- 3. Column
- 4. Column
- 5. Column
- 6. Column
- 7. Column
- 8. Column
- 9. Column
- 10. Column
- 11. Column
- 12. Column
- 13. Column
- 14. Column
- 15. Column
- 16. Column
- 17. Column
- 18. Column
- 19. Column
- 20. Column
- 21. Column
- 22. Column
- 23. Column
- 24. Column
- 25. Column
- 26. Column
- 27. Column
- 28. Column
- 29. Column
- 30. Column
- 31. Column
- 32. Column
- 33. Column
- 34. Column
- 35. Column
- 36. Column
- 37. Column
- 38. Column
- 39. Column
- 40. Column
- 41. Column
- 42. Column
- 43. Column
- 44. Column
- 45. Column
- 46. Column
- 47. Column
- 48. Column
- 49. Column
- 50. Column
- 51. Column
- 52. Column
- 53. Column
- 54. Column
- 55. Column
- 56. Column
- 57. Column
- 58. Column
- 59. Column
- 60. Column
- 61. Column
- 62. Column
- 63. Column
- 64. Column
- 65. Column
- 66. Column
- 67. Column
- 68. Column
- 69. Column
- 70. Column
- 71. Column
- 72. Column
- 73. Column
- 74. Column
- 75. Column
- 76. Column
- 77. Column
- 78. Column
- 79. Column
- 80. Column
- 81. Column
- 82. Column
- 83. Column
- 84. Column
- 85. Column
- 86. Column
- 87. Column
- 88. Column
- 89. Column
- 90. Column
- 91. Column
- 92. Column
- 93. Column
- 94. Column
- 95. Column
- 96. Column
- 97. Column
- 98. Column
- 99. Column
- 100. Column

- The Acropolis started as a citadel(High fortified hilltop) built around 1400 bce by Athenian kings from Athens.
- The citadel had 8 meter walls **built in the cyclopean style**(The making of walls by using large irregular boulders)
- The citadel was used as a way to defend against attacks from enemies
- The Citadel also functioned as a place of worship for the **goddess of fertility and nature and for her male counterpart Erechtheus.**

- **Pericles rebuilt the Acropolis after it was destroyed by the Persians during the Persian Wars.**
- **Pericles used money saved for fighting the Persians the money treasury was called the Delian League**
- **This rebuilding showed the athenian allies how powerful Athens was but the rebuilding and use of Delian league Money also created great resentment from the Athenian allies**
- **The rebuilding gave work to the athenian civilians.**



### Parthenon:

- The Mycenaean started building the Parthenon in **447 BCE** and finished in 438 BCE.
- Inside these walls were many treasures and sculptures made of gold, Particularly elephants.
- It also had a giant golden statue of **Athena**, the goddess of wisdom and courage.
- The word Parthenon means , "Place of the Parthenos" . Its named after the goddess Athena Polios meaning "Of The City" and Athena Parthenos meaning "Young Maiden".

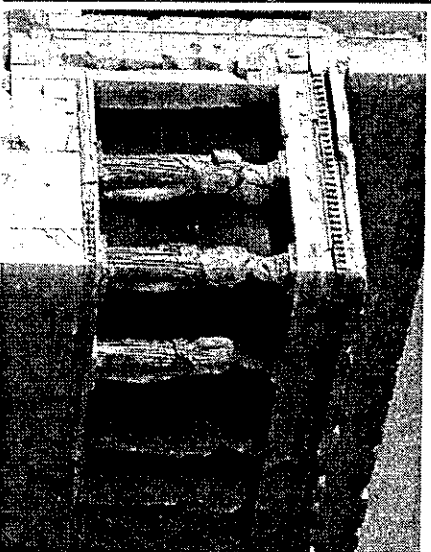
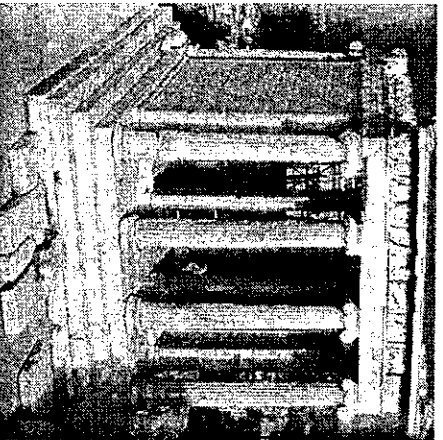


### Erechtheum

- **Famous largely for its complexity and exquisite perfection of its details.**
- It is believed that the temple was erected in honor of the legendary king, Erechtheus.
- The Erechtheum is known mainly through its porch and its columns or pillars which had six gifts (Korai) also known as the **Caryatids**.
- The Erechtheum was constructed during the **golden age**.

### Temple of the Athena Nike

- Temple built during 421-406 B.C.
- The builders or architects of the temple were Phidokles and Archilochos and was **completed around 406 B.C.**
- The temple is one of the earliest fully **Iconic** temple in the Acropolis.

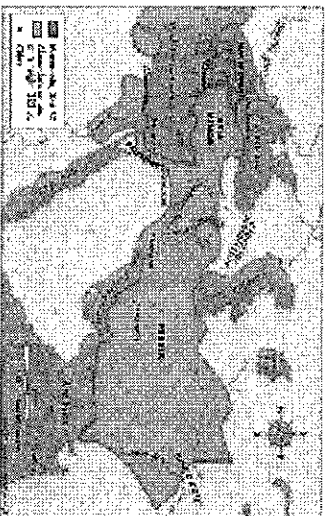


# P9 Alexander the Great

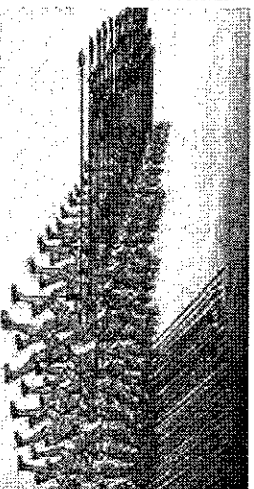
## Ian H, Olivia H, Spencer M

### Origins

- Alexander the Great was a Macedonian king who lived from 356-323 BCE
- When Alexander became king, he eliminated his enemies to become king and leader of the Corinthian league
- He went on to conquer Persia and Egypt - without a single defeat - and his expanding kingdom ranged from the Mediterranean to the border of India
- Over the next 8 years, he expanded his empire another 11,000 miles, founded over 70 cities, and created an empire that stretched 2 million square miles



## Creation of Empire



- Alexander the Great had the largest empire in history. This was because Alexander was a great military leader
- Alexander finished his father's campaign and conquered the Greeks
- After conquering the Greeks, Alexander moved on to conquer the Egyptians, Persians, and parts on other western Asian civilizations
- Alexander the Great developed a massive and elite army to defeat his rivals
- Alexander made an improvement to the Greek Phalanx which was called the Macedonian Phalanx. This improvement made his army very powerful.

# Artistic and Cultural Legacy

- The art of the Hellenistic era had more dramatic posing, sweeping lines, and brighter light contrast
- There were less rules and more freedom of art
- Science was more focused on astronomy, mathematics, geography, medicine, and physics

## Death of Alexander the Great and Collapse of Empire

- Died at 33 in Babylonia in the year 323 BC
- fell sick of an unknown fatal illness and died ten days later
- Left no heirs or successors to take over empire

## Fall of the Empire

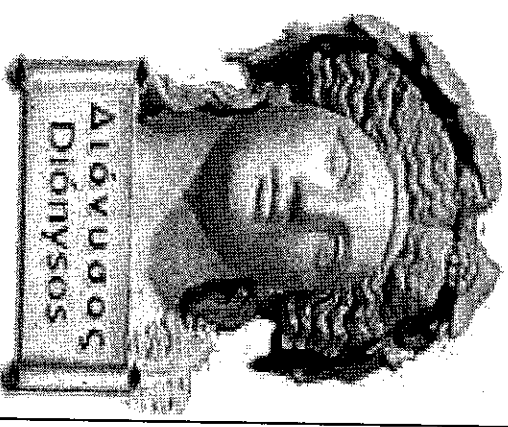
- Alexander the Great did not leave any heirs or successors
- Macedonian generals begin to "carve up" the Empire and fight over rule.
- Macedonian Empire goes into a civil war and falls apart.



Greek Drama (P1)  
by Sarah B. and Nicole G.

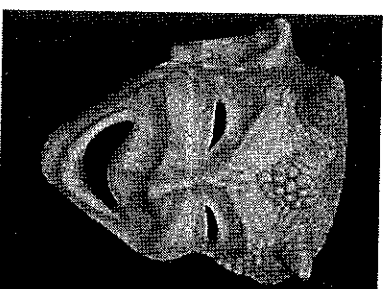
**Tragedies Origins:**

- > Created in Athens around the end of 6th Century B.C.E
- > Plays normally from Greek mythology - term "tragedy" in Greek means "Goat Dance" - which refers to early mythological figure of Pan - who played flutes and danced.
- > Started as a celebration to Dionysus (Greek god of wine, theater and fertility), dithyramb (religious hymn in honor of Dionysus)
- > A tragedy is a play where the main character suffers from his personal flaws
- > Written in honor of Dionysos



**Comedy Origins:**

- > Not a lot known about the origins of comedy
- > First use in Magaris and Sicily
- > Originated in Phallic songs
- > Used to make fun of important people
- > Divided into three parts Old, Middle, and New Comedy
- > Used in City Dionysos-A major festival to honor the god Dionysos, had plays and play competitions.
- > Used comedy masks-on right



## Famous Tragedians

Aeschylus-on right

- > Called the "Father of Tragedy"
- > Wrote "The Persians" about recent history
- > Seven against Thebes" about gods interfering with mortels.

Sophocles-on right

- > Wrote Oedipus the King
- > Plays are about Oedipus and how he killed his father and married his mother without knowledge that they were his parents and how his family is fated to be doomed for three generations.

Euripides-on right

- > Best-known and most influential playwright in classical Greek culture
- > Best known for The Bacchae, and The Trojan Women
- > Competed in many events



## Famous Comedians

Aristophanes (446-380 BC)

- > Wrote fantasy
- > Most of his plays were on troubles in Athen's politics
- > Wrote low level comedy (Fart jokes. **Old Comedy**)
- > Only 11 of his 40 plays remain

Menander (342-292 BC)

- > Wrote plays about politics, but later also wrote plays about daily life but still with comedy (**New Comedy**)
- > Wrote 100s of plays, only 8 remain

## Theater

- > Building was a theatron, had no top.
- > Three main parts- the orchestra, the skene, and the audience
- > Used for Comedy and Tragedy plays

Orchestra (stage)

- > Large circular or rectangular area in the center of the theater.
- > The play, dance, religious sites, and acting took place there

Skene (backstage)

- > Large rectangular structure built behind the orchestra

> Sometimes painted to be backdrops

Audience (theatron)

- > Sat up to 14,000 people (rose up in a partial circle from the orchestra)



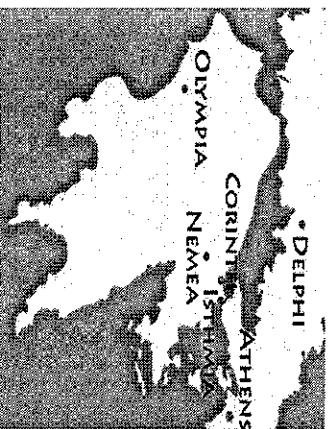
# Panhellenic Games (P3)

By: Isabel Jobin-Davis, Stephanie Erickson and Emma Bidell

## Panhellenic Games

- Games held to test contestants' speed, strength, dexterity, and endurance
- Had to be somewhat wealthy to participate- training, transportation, etc.
- Competed nude except for chariot races
- **Only Greek males could participate**
- Consequences for breaking rules- fines, disqualification, whipping
- **Events:**
  - Diaulos: Two-lengths of the stadium
  - Pentathlon: Five events -long jump, javelin throw, discus throw, short foot race, and wrestling
  - Wrestling, chariot races, foot races, discus throw, boxing, javelin, etc.

Games	God Honored	Location	Prize	Frequency
Olympic Games	Zeus	Olympia, Elis	Kotinos	Every 4 Years
Pythian Games	Apollo	Delphi	Laurel wreath	Every 4 years (2 years after the Olympic Games)
Nemean Games	Zeus, Hercules	Nemea, Corinthia	Wild celery	Every 2 years (2nd and 4th year of Olympiads)
Isthmian Games	Poseidon	Isthmia, Sicyon	Pine	Every 2 years



**International time of peace**  
Greece city states would stop their wars during panhellenic games. They would do this so people could watch and participate in peace.

## Olympic Games

- The most ancient and most resplendent games
- Held in honor of Zeus at Olympia
- Held on the first full moon after the summer solstice ( July).
- Took place every four years
- The victory at Olympia was the greatest achievement in the life of an athlete, and Olympic champions were considered to be blessed by the gods.
- Prize -wreath from the sacred olive tree, the kotinos
- Pilgrims pouring in from all over the Greek world and was instrumental in shaping a common cultural and ethnic identity among all the Greek cities.
- The truce, was the most important rule and was started by three kings: Iphitos of Elis, Kleostratus of Pisa, and Lykourgos of Sparta. During the truce, participants from opposing city-states could go through the territory of their enemy without danger. No armies could enter Elis, and the death penalty was suspended.

- All Greek citizens were entitled to participate, unless they had committed murder or sacrilege

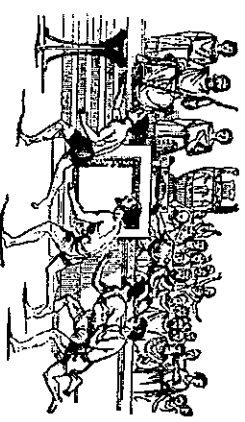
### Nemean Games

- Originally instituted every two years as funeral athletic games, in commemoration of the death of Opheltes,
- Opheltes - died from the bite of a snake that emerged from some wild celery.
- Held on the second full moon after the summer solstice, the year before and the year after the Olympic Games
- The games began in 573 B.C., while later they were held in honor of Zeus.
- There were gymnic (nude) and equestrian games
- The winners received a wreath of wild celery leaves.
- They were athletic competitions (foot races, boxing, wrestling, long jump, discus, throwing)
- Like the Olympic games (no musical or dramatic games) - indicated by having no theater found in the area, only a stadium.
- From 270 B. C. and onwards the games were held in Argos.
- Gods honored: Zeus and Hercules
- Located in Nemea



### Isthmian Games

- Every two years from the middle of the 6th century B.C.
- Honored Poseidon at Isthmus Sanctuary, near Corinth
- Held at Isthmia, Sicyon
- Spring of the Olympic year and again in the spring of the second year after the Olympics
- Included foot races, wrestling, boxing, pankration and the pentathlon
- Added equestrian and chariot races
- Musical contests
- Athletic events, that lasted only three days, were added later.
- Dawn with a sacrifice to Poseidon, followed by lunch, while the athletic contests began in the afternoon. The Games closed with a big feast.
- From the 5th century B.C., along with the athletic events, music, poetry and contests were held
- Athletic - stadium, artistic-theater
- Prize- pine wreath

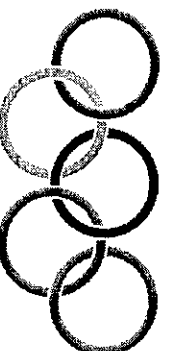
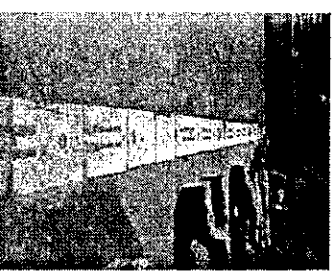


### Pythian Games

- Pythian Games were held at Delphi in honor of Apollo and in remembrance of the dragon Python by the Olympian god
- Games began musical and slowly became athletic
- The Games were held every third summer after the Olympic games, and winners were given a laurel wreath

### Modern Olympics

- 1800's - revival of the Olympic Games after Romans ended them
- They would start in the place of their origin - Athens - 1896
- Today - biggest sporting highlights across the world
- Over 200 countries participate in Games- more than are in the United Nations
- Bring people together
- Summer and Winter Games- summer and winter sports
- Modern Olympic symbol is the five rings, each ring represents a continent (does not include Antarctica), and at least one color of the rings ( blue, black, red, yellow, and green) appears on every nation's flag

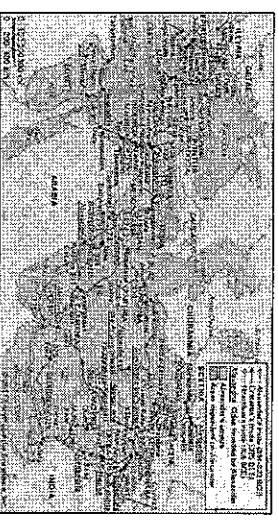


# Hellenistic Math and Science - P3

## Angie Gocs-Yowell, Sophie Whiteman, and Harlie Radtke

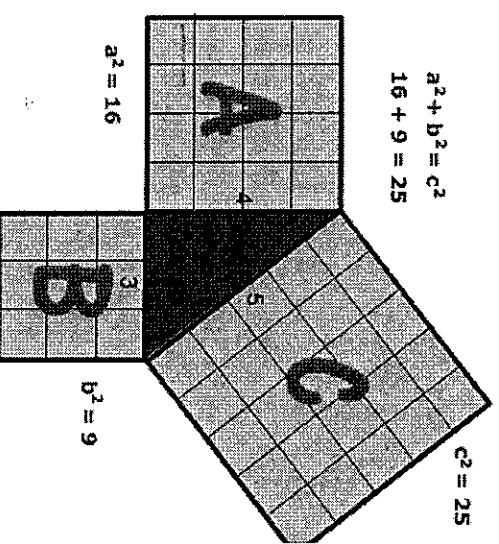
### Origins

- “Hellenistic” comes from a Greek word meaning “to speak Greek or identify with the Greeks”
- It began around Alexander the Great's death in 323 BC and ended in 30 BC
- The legacy of Alexander the Great's conquests led to the creation of an empire that stretched from Greece to India
- This kingdom created cultural diffusion of Greek ideas from the Eastern Mediterranean to Asia
- This era of cultural diffusion is the Hellenistic Era



### Pythagoras

- His most important math innovation was the Pythagorean Theorem
- This theorem shows that when a triangle has a 90 degree angle, and squares are drawn on each side then the largest square has the same area as the other two combined
- The equation is  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



### Euclid - “Father of Geometry”

- Wrote 13 books filled with a vast range of mathematical terms and theories
- Created 10 axioms (statements that are true) also known as postulates
- Today we use his axioms for everyday math, mostly geometry



c  
b



### **Hippocrates - "Father of Medicine"**

- Taught at a medical school on the island Kos and gave lectures about positive and negative effects that the environment had on health
- Told his students to swear by the "Hippocratic Oath", meaning they would be serious about their profession and have high moral standards
- Observed disease and how it affects health
- Understood how health is influenced by diet, bodily breakdown processes, and the environment
- Advanced the idea of the "four humors": the idea that that disease resulted from the imbalance of the body's four important fluids

### **Archimedes**

- Best known invention was the screw
- Invented the claw: consisted of crane-like arms with grappling hooks
- Made a heat ray that destroys ships with fire
- The Miniature Planetarium was used to imitate motion of the Earth, sun, and 5 planets known in his lifetime
- Worked with pulleys and levers to lift heavy objects